



How to Navigate the Multiple Award Contract (MAC) Task Order (TO) Evaluation Process without Conflict

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This file was used to support a discussion of the topics during the presentation and as such, viewed without such context, are incomplete with respect to the overall message conveyed during the presentation.

To understand the context and overall message, please contact the originator included in the last slide of the file.

Objective



- Understand difference between Technical Analysis (TA) and Task Order (TO) Evaluation
- Understand the TO award process
- Understand Evaluation Factors



Single Award technical analysis vs. MAC TO Evaluation



Single Award TO Analysis

- An evaluation of proposed types and quantities of materials, labor, processes, special tooling, equipment or real property, the reasonableness of scrap and spoilage, and other associated factors set forth in the proposal(s) in order to determine the need for and reasonableness of the proposed resources, assuming reasonable economy and efficiency
- One contractor is awarded the vehicle

MAC TO Evaluation

- A technical evaluation of proposals **against the established basis for evaluation/evaluation factors** set forth in the Request for Proposal.
- Technical and price/cost evaluated separately.
- RPM responsible for technical evaluation, CS responsible for price/cost evaluation. The RPMs evaluate the price/cost after the technical evaluation.

MAC TO Requirements



- Fair Opportunity: The Contracting Officer must provide each awardee a fair opportunity to be considered for each order exceeding \$3,500 unless a “Justification for an Exception to Fair Opportunity” is approved (reference FAR 16.505(b)(1)(i)).
- For orders exceeding \$5.5 million, the Contracting Officer shall notify unsuccessful awardees and provide an opportunity for a post award debriefing (reference FAR 16.505(b)(1)(iv)(E))
- Orders valued in excess of \$25 million can be protested to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) (reference FAR 16.505(a)(10)(i)(B)). CHANGE TO STATUE reference



MAC TO Requirements Continued



- Prior to determining Non-Cost/Price factors, when combined, are more important than Cost/Price, a task order evaluation plan or a detailed memorandum shall be approved by the Echelon III or IV Chief of Contracting Office (CCO) and the Business Line Manager (BLM)/Business Line Coordinator (BLC) (reference NFAS 16.505-70(a)). **That means we default to all non cost/price = cost price.**



- A written MAC Task Order Evaluation Plan is required for any MAC task order above \$10M prior to issuing the solicitation (reference NFAS 16.505-70(b)).
- Competitive task orders over the Simplified Acquisition Threshold (SAT) (\$150K) shall be solicited for a minimum of 30 days unless it is waived by the cognizant Echelon III/IV CCO.

MAC contract task order process (solicit/evaluate/award)



STEP 1

Ask your CS about the basic Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract for procedures on the evaluation and selection of the awardee. Determine what methods of evaluation are allowed under the basic contract and choose the most appropriate basis given the scope, complexity and amount of lead time available to solicit, evaluate and award the contract task order.

–Price/Cost Only

- **Super fast.** Used on projects with low complexity and often routine, annual events. NO TECH EVAL!

–Lowest Price, Technically Acceptable (LPTA)

- **Pretty quick.** RPM needs to support determination if a proposal is truly technically acceptable, because the award will be given to the lowest cost.

–Best Value Tradeoffs

- **Almost as quick.** The lowest price does not need to be chosen—we can pay for the premium—but the write up needs to be well supported to show why the lowest price was not the best proposal.

MAC contract task order process (solicit/evaluate/award) CONTINUED



STEP (2) If using LPTA or Trade Off, select the most appropriate non-Cost/Price evaluation factors and their relative order of importance.

–EV-APO LPTA and Tradeoff Factors (choose at least one)

• Technical Approach (LPTA and Tradeoff) ☒

• ~~Corporate Experience (LPTA and Tradeoff)~~ ☐

• ~~Past Performance (LPTA and Tradeoff)~~ ☐

~~–Past performance on earlier orders under the MAC contract should be considered if available.~~

~~–May not need this factor for TO since it is covered under the basic~~

• Key Personnel (Trade off) ☒

–You can also use your own sub factors that are specific to your project.....

MAC contract task order process (solicit/evaluate/award) CONTINUED



STEP ② The technical approach factor can be broken down into smaller detailed factors that is unique to your project such as:

- How will the contractor work with the public and the regulators?
- What challenges does the contractor anticipate and what would the contractor do to mitigate it?
- How will the contractor optimize the disposal costs?

•BUT: Purpose is to differentiate between ktrs—that's IT! Don't ask for more than you need to do just that



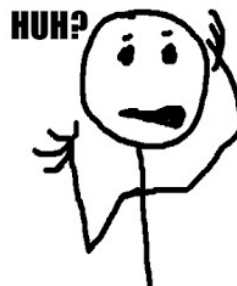
MAC contract task order process (solicit/evaluate/award) CONTINUED



STEP 3

CS will send out Request for Proposal (RFP) letters to all MAC contractors. Issue RFP amendments (if necessary) and respond to questions from Request For Information (RFI) prior to RFP closing.

- Make sure you answer the RFI's in a timely manner. The contractors must submit their proposals in at a specific date and time or their bid can be disqualified. If many RFI's are submitted, that may mean that the SOW/PWS needs to be rewritten and resubmitted as an amendment.
- Be careful with your answers since they may change requirements in the contract.



MAC contract task order process (solicit/evaluate/award) CONTINUED



Step 4

Evaluate all (timely) proposals received. Each proposal shall be evaluated against the RFP submittal requirements and basis of evaluation/award.

- Consider creating a matrix spreadsheet with all of the factors, where addressed in the proposal
- Create separate columns/rows with strengths, weaknesses, significant weaknesses and deficiencies.
- When it is time to compare the contractors, it is easier to evaluate the multiple contractors side-by-side on one table.
- All of the Technical Evaluation Board members should do their evaluations separately then share their findings
- Don't forget the amendments since your answers to the RFI's may have changed the requirements
- Oh, and **BE CONSISTENT** across all offerors.

BE consistently
CONSISTENT

Evaluation Factors Example



Eval Factor	Ktr A	Ktr B	Ktr C
Optimize Disposal?	Yes	Yes	No
Strength	1. Provided a robust plan and 2. Table	1. Provided a detailed table	None
Weakness	None	Had a table but no explanation	None
Significant weakness	None	None	None
Deficiency	None	None	Did not provide any information
Rating	Outstanding	Very Good	Unacceptable
Risk	Low	Low/Med	High

Knowledge check



- Orders valued in excess of \$? can be challenged
 - A \$150K
 - B \$10M
 - C \$25M
 - D Any order can be challenged
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- Answer is D. \$25M is for GAO Protests, but any award decisions can be challenged via the Ombudsman

Contacts and Questions



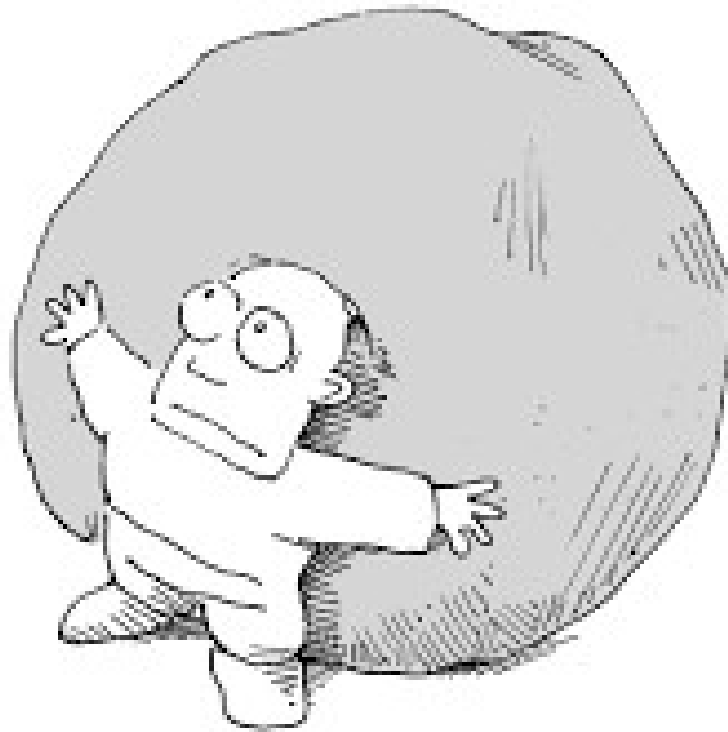
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Questions ?

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Caught between a rock and
a contracting Universe